REMARKS

Claims 1-14 are in the application.

Claims 1, 7, 11, 12 and 14 are now amended to recite generating a quasi-static web page at periodic intervals.

In the specification, in the paragraph at page 28, line 6 through line 30 the spelling of the word "inputted" is now corrected and in the paragraph at page 36, line 11 through line 28 the spelling of the word "identified" is now corrected and an end quote is placed at the end of the word "<HTML>".

The Applicants respectfully request that the above changes to the specification be accepted by the Examiner.

§ 112 Rejections

In the Office Action, claims 1, 7 and 11 have been rejected as failing to comply with the written disclosure requirement. Specifically, the Examiner notes that the feature "intervals being defined with respect to an actual rate of change of the dynamic element with respect to other dynamic data" is not supported in the specification.

Base claims 1, 7 and 11 are now amended to remove this feature. In addition, claims 1, 11, 12 and 14 are now amended to change the word "static" to "quasi-static" to be in agreement with claim 7.

The Applicants respectfully believe that the above changes to claims 1, 7 and 11 overcome claim objections to claim 1, the specification objection and the § 112 rejections to claims 1, 7 and 11. Withdrawal of these objections and rejections is respectfully requested.

§ 103 Rejections

In the Office Action, claims 1-6 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,591,266 to Li, *et al.*, (hereinafter "Li") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6, 871,211 to Labounty, *et al.*, (hereafter "Labounty") and U.S. Patent No. 6,061,686 to Gauvin, *et al.*, (hereinafter "Gauvin"). In addition, claims 7-8, 10-12 and 14 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Labounty in view of Gauvin, and

claims 9 and 13 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,275,858 to Bates, *et al.*, in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0116257 to Helbig.

Brief Description of Cited References

Briefly, Li focuses attention on synchronizing data stored as web pages in cache with corresponding data stored in a database. In particular, Li creates and maintains an association (or mapping) between the URL of the requested web page and the data queries/external source operations made in generating the web page. A content change monitoring component monitors and detects changes to data in the database (or external source) when a data change is detected, the content change monitoring component determines from the associations (mapping) which queries/operations and ultimately which web page is affected by the changed data. See column 4, lines 34-57 and column 8, lines 36-63.

Briefly, Labounty discloses a medical telemetry system for relaying physiologic data from a patient to a remote computer used by a clinician in real-time or near real-time. A clinician operating a workstation connects to a web server, loading a Web page containing static fields such as patient name and room number. The web page also contains a window for showing real-time patient information, such as an electrocardiograph (EKG). Sensors attached to a patient transmit data to a waveform server. An applet in the Web page communicates with the waveform server to retrieve the patient data and display it in the window. Physiologic patient data is updated continuously. See Labounty column 7, lines 40-59.

Briefly, Gauvin discloses a technique for maintaining an up-to-date copy of a document at an update server. According to the technique, the document is kept at an origin server which is coupled to the update server and a local computer system via a network. The local computer system issues a request for a copy of the document. A copy of the document is downloaded to the update server which in turn downloads a copy to the local computer system. The local computer system then disconnects from the network. After a predetermined amount of time, the update server interfaces with the origin server and compares its copy of the document with the origin server's copy. If the copies are the same, no action is taken. If the copies differ, the document is downloaded from the origin server to the update server which replaces its copy of the document with the downloaded copy. This process is repeated at predetermined intervals.

When the local computer system reconnects to the network, the update server determines if the local computer system's copy of the document is different than its copy. If so, the update server downloads its copy of the document to the local computer system which replaces its copy with the downloaded copy. See Gauvin, column 2, lines 1-21.

Briefly, Bates discloses a technique for refreshing web pages at a web browser. According to an aspect of the technique, records are maintained for web pages accessed by a user through a web browser. The records include refresh intervals, times when the pages were last accessed and times when the pages were last refreshed. For a particular web page, a user at the web browser issues a request to refresh the web page. The web page is refreshed and the refreshed page is checked to see if it has changed since the last time it was refreshed. If so, a message is displayed indicating the page has changed and the page data values are updated to reflect the changed page. The records are then scanned to determine if any of the pages need to be automatically refreshed. If so, the pages are automatically refreshed. See Bates, Figs. 4A, 5, 7A-E, column 4, line 48 to column 5, line 51 and column 6, line 8 to column 7, line 48.

Briefly, Helbig describes a technique that involves awarding electronic incentives to users who visit certain web sites associated with electronic incentive issuers. The users may redeem the electronic incentives for products provided by the issuers or merchants that have an agreement with the issuers. See Helbig, paragraphs 0016 and 0040-0047.

Brief Description of the Present Invention

The present invention relates to a technique for providing a requestor access to dynamic data via quasi-static requests. According to an aspect of the technique, a web page is defined wherein the web page includes at least one dynamic element that changes at a relatively slow rate as compared to other dynamic data or that changes at a well defined rate with respect to other dynamic data. Executable code configured to generate and store a quasi-static copy of the defined web page is created. In addition, a scheduler component capable of invoking the executable code at predefined intervals is created. The scheduler component is executed which in turn schedules the executable code to be run at periodic intervals. At the periodic intervals, the executable code executes and generates the quasi-static copy of the web page. The quasi-

static copy of the web page is then retrieved and returned to satisfy requests for the defined web page.

Differences Between the Cited Art and the Present Invention

The MPEP at § 2143 states:

> "To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations."

Representative claim 1 recites:

1.   A method for providing a requestor with access to dynamic data via quasi-static data requests, comprising the steps of:
        defining a web page, said web page including at least one dynamic element that changes at a relatively slow rate as compared to other dynamic data or that changes at a well defined rate with respect to other dynamic data;
        creating an executable digital code to be run on a computer and invoked at defined intervals by a scheduler component, said executable code creating and storing a quasi-static copy of said defined web page;
        creating said scheduler component capable of invoking said executable code at predefined intervals;
        loading said executable code and said scheduler component onto a platform in connectivity with a web server and in a manner in which said executable code and said scheduler component are in connectivity with each another;
        invoking execution of said scheduler component such that said *executable code* that generates said quasi-static copy of said defined web page *generates said quasi-static copy of said defined web page at periodic intervals*; and
        retrieving and returning said quasi-static copy of said defined web page in response to requests for said defined web page.

Applicants submit that Li, Labounty, Gauvin, Bates and Helbig taken either singly or in combination do not teach or suggest the Applicants' claimed *generating at periodic intervals a quasi-static copy of a web page that has at least one dynamic element that changes at a relatively slow rate as compared to other dynamic data or that changes at a well defined rate with respect to other dynamic data*.

As noted on page 6 of the Applicants' reply filed on August 3, 2005, Li teaches away from the periodic generation of web pages. See also, Li, column 4, lines 34-44. Labounty teaches a system that utilizes web pages to display information that changes infrequently (e.g., patient records from a hospital database). In addition, Labounty discloses using applets to display certain real-time information (e.g., a patient's EKG). However, Labounty fails to disclose how the web pages are generated let alone disclose that they are generated at periodic intervals. Rather, Labounty seems to suggest that some of the web pages may be pre-generated or generated once when the information contained in the web pages is requested by a user. See Labounty, column 7, lines 28-53.

Gauvin is geared towards maintaining a copy of the most recent version of a web page on an update server. Nowhere does Gauvin describe generating a web page. Rather, in Gauvin, a web page is copied as opposed to generated. Copying a web page involves moving a copy of an already created (generated) web page from one place to another (e.g., from the origin server to the update server). Generating a web page, on the other hand, involves creating a web page from scratch not from a copy.

In addition, since Gauvin fails to disclose generating a web page it fails to disclose generating a web page on a periodic basis. Even if copying a web page were the same as generating a web page, Gauvin fails to teach copying a web page on a periodic basis. At best, Gauvin describes comparing the version of the web page on the update server with the version of the web page on the origin server on a periodic basis and copying the web page from the origin server to the update server if the versions differ. Note that the web page is only copied if it is determined that the update server web page is older than the origin server's web page. Thus, the updating of the web page on the update server occurs on an event driven basis rather than a periodic basis.

Bates deals with refreshing web pages sent to a browser for display and not generating web pages. As is well known in the art, refreshing a web page at a browser involves downloading the code associated with an already generated version of the web page to the browser and the browser executing the downloaded code to display the web page. Thus, at best, Bates discloses a technique for updating (refreshing) the code associated with an already

generated web page at a browser. Nowhere does Bates describe actually generating the web page let alone generating the web page on a periodic basis as claimed by the Applicants.

The electronic incentive system described by Helbig uses web pages to (1) display electronic incentive symbols that users can select (e.g., by clicking on them) to acquire electronic incentives and (2) display other information related to the electronic incentives, such as menus, user account information, electronic carts and so on. However, Helbig fails to indicate whether the web pages are generated on a periodic basis. Rather, based on the information displayed by the web pages, Helbig seems to suggest that the web pages are pre-generated or generated as demanded by a user.
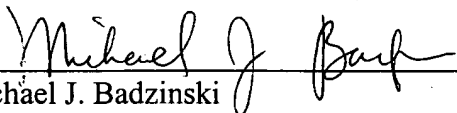
Because of the absence *generating at periodic intervals a quasi-static copy of a web page that has at least one dynamic element that changes at a relatively slow rate as compared to other dynamic data or that changes at a well defined rate with respect to other dynamic data* in Li, Labounty, Gauvin, Bates and Helbig, the Applicants respectfully submit that the these references do not render the Applicants' claims 1-14 obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully request that the above § 103 rejections to these claims be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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